WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864. TRYING TO MAKE CAPITAL CONSERVA-TIVE " vs. "CONSERVATIVE."

new spaper squabbles, or filling our paper with election- thing that it may be well for them to remember. differences ought to be forgotten, he could not forbear in his Wilkesboro' speech from making certain unkind and uncalled for allusions to a portion of his fellowcitizens whom he chose to single out as Secessionists .-Habits of mind and of telking, long indulged in, are, VANCE, for reasons satisfactory to ourselves, and, we tal. think, to a majority of the people of the State. These some time ago in this County.

he has been with us, at one time, and is now against us. This may be readily accounted for by recollecting that Mr. Holden has been at one time or another with every party in the State. Having boxed the political compass there is no man and no party that he has not known to every man who knows anything of the polities of North Carolina to require any proof at this late day. They are patent to all, and save us the trouble of going into any history of a politician who has been Whig. Democrat, Secessionist, and is now the with the doctrines he once professed and taught, are falt now stigmatized by him as "destructives," dangerous men, persons of perpicious views, as his present organ, the Raleigh Progress elegantly remarks. Much, very much, of the un or unate divisions and distractions in this State lies at Mr. Holden's door. He has now put the finishing stroke to the work, at the same time that he has rendered clear the disinterested character of his motives, by announcing himself a candidate for Governor. We cannot support Mr. Holden. We staff. cannot do otherwise than oppose one who has shown himself so apt and so eager an architect of ruin :who, however faithless to parties and professions, has shown himself so consistently and persistently, and it does seem to us, so unscrupulously devoted to the promotion of his own personal ends.

But we have dwelt longer upon these things than we intended to do. Our main object in commencing this article, and but for which it would not have been commenced at all, was to notice some of the random candidate and in jure those of Governor VANCE by endeavouring to create a prejudice against the latter, because certain persons and papers are willing to support such persons and papers sundry objoxious views. We, ourselves daily paraded as a sort of begey to scare pecnotice one or two of these references.

tract from the Raleigh Conservative, a new paper which | port have been put to this use. able to speak for themselves. For ourselves we will ton, and have virtually abandoned that job. simply say that the assertion is 'wholly gratuitous and favoured it, and never expect to favour it.

land die by starvation and the 'last man,' literally, fall warrant for this assertion? Not in our paper certainly. We would like to see Maryland with us. We know that many of her people are devoted to the cause of the South, but we know that Maryland is not a Confederate State and may never be, and we have said so. The Confederacy is not bound to Maryland since Maryland is not bound to the Confederacy. We are not yet ready to abandon the gallant men of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, who have made so many sacrifices for our cause, who have left home and fortune to follow our arms, and are now standing, between the ruthless foe and the homes of the more fortunately situated States of the Confederacy. We would not aban don them it we could, and we could not abandon them if we would. We would occupy an honorable position. would we not, were we to crawl to the footstool of Lin COLN to buy mercy for ourselves by the sacrifice of those who have borne with our people the brunt of the battle; who, as most exposed, bave suffered most, and who. for their devotion to the cause they have espoused, are exiles from their homes-too often penniless exiles? Shall we come with their heads upon a charger ?

But Lincoln goes for all. There is no question of boundaries. Raleigh must be as Nashville. Wilmington must share the fate of Norfolk and of Newbern. North Carolina must be governed by a military satrap before Lincoln is satisfied. To talk about giving up the border States, is now simply to propose an act of gratuitous bad faith-to meet a contemptuous repulse from Lincoln, to earn the scorn of the whole world, and to drive off from our ranks thousands of our best and bravest soldiers. We confess that we are not prepared to advocate this, or to think well of the course of those who do.

Talking about the "last man and the last dollar," self and supported by the Progress.

termined by higher considerations, and we despise such This is, good news.

claptraps as mere party appeals. The Progress "appeals to all true Conservatives to stand to their colors and be not deceived by false signals." Governor VANCE used to be praised up as the man who bore these colors. Why not now? We suppose it des not suft those who assert their prerogative to "kill and make alive." But they can settle that am ng themselves. Governor * As we are the organ of no man in particular, we are VANCE, as we have said often before, is not our candiunder no necessity of devoting any more space to poli- date. We accept him now, under the circumst inces. tical controversy than may comport with our own that is all. If he and his fore er Holdenite backers The place was taken by storm. views of what is right and fitting at the present time. fall cut, we of that portion of the record whom they These views, as well as our own personal feelings, lead have both denounced, may learn something that will us to pursue our own course without taking part in amuse us, and all the people of the State fig out some

cering appeals. Waiving, for the sake of harmony, all But Gov. VANCE has got his peculiar organ at Ral reference to the party issues that had formerly divided eigh—the Conservative. That will play his tunes.— have heard reported, is not large, but for this we have on- They took away a number of horses and considerable plunour people, steadily eschewing all appeals to the party The Progress is now busy sounding Mr. Holden's whose principles we so long advocated and for whose praises, and in the early part of May that candidate success we so long labored, and of course making ro can blow his own trumpet through the Standard. They appeals for that party, it can hardly be supposed that all call themselves Conservatives. They are a hapty we are going to permit ourselves to become excited family. They dwell together in unity. Their mutual Wood, not Cooks. It will be recollected that it was Compartizans in any canvass between W. W. HoLe admiration is remarkable, and its exhibition refreshing. We think the ring may be left free for the combattants. DEN and Z. B. VANCE personally. Governor For the present we turn our attention to that waged VANCE has never been with us in his life, by our gallant troops against the common enemy. I and he is not now, for even at this time when all former | possesses a higher interest for us than can centre in any political squabble.

> The Plymouth Affair. We have received few additional details from the

scene of our recent triumph at Plymouth.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not large, considerperhaps, hard to get rid of, but we say now, as we said | ing the magnitude of the enterprise, but, as might have substantially, if not in the same words, when his speech | been looked for from the character of the conflict, the come out, that this had far better have been omitted works having been stormed, a large proportion of the from a speech made by the Governor of the State, at a wounds are of a very desperate character. When a time like this, when all should be together. But, as we place is taken by storm, and there is resistance, as have said more than once, we are willing to overlook there was in this case, the fighting is done hand to this ; we care very little for it; we seek no favors and hand, guns are fired of a trifling distance and the would have been ours. We do not hold this opinion withwe expect none. We are willing to support Governor | wounds inflicted are in most cases serious, if not mor- out good reason.

" We learn that some of our wounded, who have been reasons have been fully set forth in the columns of this | brought to Wilson, bear evidence of the desperate charpaper and in the resolutions adoated by a meeting held actor of the struggle while it lasted. They are wound-M . HOLDEN differs from Gov. VANCE in this, that | their hurts can be called "slight."

The Seventh District.

An election was held in this district on Thursday last, the 21st instant, for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Christian. menaber elect. The leading candidates, between whom by turns praised or decried. These facts are too well the real contest was made, were General Leach, of Davidson, and Mr. FOSTER, of Randolph.

The returns, so far, are too few to enable us to judge of the result. But our own impression is that General LEACH has been elected. If it be recollected that this is the district that gave Mr. Sam. CHRISTIAN fifteen bitterest descuncer of those who, because they agree hundred majority over Mr. Ashe, no surprise will be

Our Iron-Clads

We learn that the naval portion of the expedition against Plymouth was under the direction of Commander Cooke, who was on board the iron-clad. Commander JAMES TAYLOR WOOD had charge of the flotilla of launches, etc. Commander Wood holds the military rank of Colonel, as being a member of the President's

The results of the expedition against Plymouth show us what might be done with our iron clads, if they could only get out, and add to our regret at seeing them lying here prisoners, as effectually blockaded by their own draught of water as they could be by the whole navy of the United States. During their progress the Navy Department was importuned to permit such a modification of their plans as would reduce their draught so as to enable them to cross the bar, but all in vain : the original plan was persisted in and the result is be fore us. They could have been made two feet lighter and unfounded assertions in which the Raleigh Pro and then would barely have gone over; as the thing now gress, Mr. Holden's present organ, daily indulges it. stands it is useless to talk about any such thing. We self. The Progress tries to forward the prospects of its suppose regrets are useless, but we can hardly help in-

YANKEE NAVY_WHAT IS IT FOR! THE Yankees brag hugely of their extensive navy whim, and to strengthen this prejudice by a tributing to and it must be confessed that after due allowance has been made for their habitual exaggeration, the fact still quiet as we have been, seldom as we have referred to remains that they have made and are still making her this canvass, little part as we have taken in it, find culean efforts towards the creation of a powerful navy It is true that many of the vessels that go to swell ple off from the support of Governor Vance. We will their list up to over six hundred are simply trading steamers bought, fitted out and armed as gunbeats -The Progress of the 19 h, commenting upon an ex. Some of the blockade running steam rs captured off this

we have not seen and know nothing about, talks of But apart from this, the Yankee government has been " that small portion of our people who favor the sab- going on constructing a class of vessels that can be of version of all civil authority and the supremacy of mili- little or no service as blockaders, and which cannot tary rule, led by such papers as the Confederate, Wil- cross the shallow bars of our Southern ports. The 32 miles South of the fermer, mington Journal, State Journal and the Favetteville Monitors that they have built for this purpose have Observer." The other papers named are abandantly been found inefficient as egainst the forts at Charles-

For what purpose are the Yankees constructing unfounded. We favour no such thing, and never have heavy sea-going war ships-ponderous iron-clads drawing more water than even Pensacola or Port Royal | 828. Again, in its issue of the 20th the Progress says that | will admit? It can hardly be that they think of using this paper, along with the others named, "advocates the them against the South. For that service they are last man and the last dollar' in a war that is to be manifestly unfitted. They cannot enter Southern harcontinued til Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are bors, they are not fitted to act as blockading vessels .redeemed, though half the wemen and children of the The Confederacy has no mercantile marine, and the few national vessels she has at sea can never be overin the struggle." Where does the Progress get its hauled or taken by slow and heavy war-ships, whether

> Their vast naval preparations must be made in view of the contingencies of war with some great maratime power; some European power, and as there are in truth only two great maratime powers in Europe-England and France, the matter becomes narrowed down to one or the other of thesa. We leave Russia out of the question, since that despotism seems to be the natural ally of the despotism established in the Northern section of what was the United States, and because also, that Russia, although possessing a pretty

> What time may reveal we are unable to say, but the speck of war which promises soonest to grow into something threatening to the Lincoln government begins to make its appearance in the direction of France.2 The Mexican complication is not without elements of danger to' the Yankees and of hope to us. But this, we must always bear in mind, is in the future. It will not do for us to depend upon it now. And under any circumstanc's we must not forget that whatever course Louis Napoleon may take, he will be actuated in that course by considerations of policy alone, and not by any regard for our interests, and that the Yankees, however much they may chafe at the present, will stop at no concession necessary to avoid a collision with France while any hope remains of being able to sabjugate the South. After they have done that, they flatter themselves that they will be able to settle accounts with Louis Napoleon and sundry other potentates and

THE WHEAT CROP .- We were pleased to learn on Wednesday evening, from a gentleman recently from we would take the liberty of reminding the Progress, et Rowan county, that the prospects of the Wheat crop id genus omne, that that expression is not ours, and has in the West have greatly improved within the last few never been used by us. It originated, so far as this weeks, especially within the last two or three weeks. -State is concerned, with the Standard newspaper, edi- Along in March it looked as if the chances for more ted by the candidate for Governor nominated by him- than a third or quarter crop were very slim, but so astonishingly has the wheat " come out " since that the The Progress need not be exercised about our hold- prospect is very fair, and becoming every day fairer, ing out false signals. We set up for no organ of the for a full average yield. Wheat fields that appeared to "Conservative" or any other party. Our course is de- be gone have taken a start and improved amazingly. strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all enough to make herself a cop of tea and eat a piece of

A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN NORTH CA OLINA

We have the pleasure of communicating to our readers the gratifying intelligence that a combined land and water attack made this week upon the Yankees at Plymonth in this State, by our forces under General Hoks and Commander Cook, has been completely successful resulting in the capture of the place, with its garrison, 30 pieces of artillery, stores and sumplies of all kinds. Two Yankee gun boats were suck and one small steamer captured. The number of prisoners is two thousand five hundred (2.500)

The Yankee troops at I lymouth were under the command of Brigadier General WESSELS an o'd army officer, along with his command, was made prisoner. He is about now an afflicted Wessel.

We are without further particulars and cannot state the amount of killed and wounded upon either side. Ours, we ly a report to depet d on and give it for what it may be worth. What we have stated above is certain and beyond question. We trust soon to obtain particulars. We think there is a mistake in the name of the naval Commander. It seems to us that it ought to be has been raised by the English Association. mander Woop who led the party that boarded and took a heavy Yankee gunboat under the protection of the Yankee batterics at Newbern.

Plymouth is the County seat of Washington County, situated on the Roancke River, some eight miles from It is believed now that Tappahaunock or Port Royal wil where it empties into Albert arle Sound. In 1850 its population was 951. At the commencement of the war it was Richmond. probably twelve or thirteen hundred. It must have been pretty strongly fortified, as is shown by the number of cannon captured. . .

This gallant exploit of General Hokk and his brave men is a glorious relief to the gloomy record of our previous failures at Newbern and Washington. We do not like venturing criticisms upon military conduct, but we cannot help | bouse. expressing our opinion that, had the late expedition against Newbern been under the command of Gen. Hoks. or had that talented and enterprising young leader been permitted to have his own way on that occasion. Newbern

But let us not dwell upon past failures save as beacons to guard us again t future errors. Let us look to the present and rejoice at the auspicious opening of the campaign in North Carolina. This well delivered blow will do much to raise the spirits of our own troops and depress ed in almost every imaginable way, and but few of those of the Yankees. It is the first instance in the war where we have been able to retake from the Yankees a position accessible to their gunboats. We trust that it will not be the last. HOKE, RANSOM, KIMPER and others, have now shown that it can be done, and we may look for many brilliant repetitions.

It Mr. PURNSIDE comes along with his army of fifteen thousand green Yankees and as many black negroes, he will find that the ball has opened without waiting for his presence, and that if he stays he will be compelled to tread a measure with those who will be killingly polite.

We would be glad even at this early moment to give just credit to all who bere a part in these apture of the Yankers at Plymouth, but are unable to do so. Of course we will take pleasure in giving names and particulars when we get

Amid the expitement of such news, it is painful to reflect that even the most glorious vic ory is clouded by the knowledge that there is a long list of killed and wounded yet to be made out. It is the price of liberty-a terrible price. but one that has always to be paid.

P. S .- Since writing the above we have received a depatch from our attentive friends of the Goldsboro' State-Journal, which communicates the same facts with those already stated, and ands that our reported hiss is two hundred and fifty. See telegraphic column.

prevalent there the day le'ore, that information had been received at Dalton, that Gen. Forrast had been killed -We find no confirmation of this report, and must believe it' to be incorrect. Gen. Forners is one of our ablest and best fighting generals, and his loss would be a very serious | Carolina.

Quisitons and Answers. Why is a horse like an ovster? Breause neither of them can climb a tree!!!

Why is the month of April, 1864, like a great conqueror? Because it rains triumphant.

Why is a garden in town like a man who marries a shrew? Because it is apt to be hen pecked. Why was our ink spilled this morning? Because we

threw the stand at the head of the transgressor who brought us the above. Sorry to say we missed him --We leave him to his own conscience.

The Yankers Becoming Rold.

Early last night some yankees, supposed one boat load, landed on Nasonboro' sound and burned the State Salt Works. It is believed they were pilotted through the Sound by one John Orrell, who made his escape to the enemy ome months since .- Daily Journal 22d inst.

MANSFIELD, where the telegraph states that the bat under Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH and the Yankees under BANKS, is a post viftage, capital of De Solo Parish, Louisiana, on the road from Shreveport to Alexandria,

THE I ITTLE MISSOURI On which General STEELE, the Federal Commander in Arkansas is sail to be sur rounded, waiting reinforcements, is a stream in the Southwestern part of Ackansas which empties into the Washita, about 15 miles North of Camden, Arkan-

Ir would seem that the Yankees at Plymouth were not altogether taken by surprise, if we may judge .by the following taken from a Northern paper brought by the last flag of truce boat :

" Considerable excitement exists at Plymouth, N. U., regarding a rebel ram on the Roanoke river, said now to be ready for active operations against the United States gunboats."

For the Journal. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22d, 1864.

MESSES, FULTON & PRICE :-The force of the enemy which landed at the State Salt Works on Masonboro' Sonn'l last night, is variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men. They came in seven boats: They were not discovered 'till they sere within 50 yards of the works. The slarm could not be given in time for the men to escape and consequently many were taken

the bursting of a shell thrown into the furnace. The sheds large fleet, is far from being a formidable naval power. over the pans were partially consumed. The stables and work shops and tools, with two or three wagons, were entirely consumed. The greatest damage done was to the engines and pumps. They are very seriously damaged, and it will take some time to repair them and put them in position again. It I could pump, water, I could run 3 of the works to day.

coming from me.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., D. G. WORTH, Balt Comn Scioner. For the Journal.

I presume you have heard of Kirgsville, South Carolina. nd have seen travelers in " the last stages of mortal distress," from that town. No one who has been so unfortunate as to have attempted (for success was impossible.) to eat a meal at the tavern there, can ever forget the filth, the scantiness and the indifference of what was called the

traveling public, I am happy to inform them, that the from the reflection that though suffering has been en-Hotel at Kingsville is now admirably conducted. The means served there are nearly of as good fare as the country affector, or as can be procured anywhere, or as any one powers. Perhaps so. We shall see what we shall can expect. I mention this as a matter of justice to the report through, and he will then understand whether present proprietors, who I found attentive to their business slavery exists only in the Souths: and obliging.

NO DEAD HEAD. CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA .- Col. E. A. Wyatt, of Diawiddie county. Va., after lesing thirty or forty of his hogs, changed their feed to raw turnips, and he in-

and are now as healthy as ever, whilst none were subse- | Completely finished with buckles, button-holes, straps quently attacked by it .- Petersburg Express. Maximillian recognize the South, the establishment of and one sixth cents a pair, or sixteen and three quarter

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863. by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District

LECTION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

of Georgia.

RALEIGH. April 21st, 1864. To day an election for Congressman in the 7th district took place. In three precints in Davidson, Leach's own county, Foster beats him 61 votes. Leach is the Holden

> FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., April 22nd, 1864.

proved a mere raid for plunder by two hundred men .were spiked before falling into his hands.

A letter from Hon. James M. Mason to Gov. Smith states

The outstanding amount of Treasury notes of five dollars

and under is about seventy millions. The Clerks of the first auditor's Bureau, are packing up their books and papers preparatory to their removal to Monigomery next week.

be the base of Burnside's co-operating movement against

FROM RICHMOND-THE CAPTURE AT PLYMOUTH

BICHMOND, April 22d, 1864. The Yankee guuboats have left the Rappaharnock river. Before leaving 300 men landed at Bulwars wharf, and de-

to Montgomery was countermanded this morning. Brig. Gen. Russel. [Wessels?] in command of the post at Plymou'h, was twice summoned to surrender, but refused | ted to thirty-nine cents in currency. to comply. When the Confederates , charged and gained the inner works, the Yankees threw down their arms. The coarse linen, sewed up with two thousand five hundred number captured is now reported at 2500, exclusive of ne- coarse stitches, entirely by hand, making eighteen fell-

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. ORANGE C. H., April 22, 1864. Observations from Clark's Mountain disclose no charge in the Yankee camps. It is reported that the enemy begin to-day moving up their rear, preparatory to an ad-

weather beautiful. FURTHER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ORANGE C. H., April 22d, 1864. The New York Herald of the 20th, it is reported, con. tains an account of the Shreveport affair, ac nowledging a loss of two thousand, and the Yankee cavalry routed also. finds her own thread, and receives for the garments With all cur weary toilsome stitching, The full news was suppressed at New Orleans. Gold is quoted at 174, and the market represented very

FROM MOBILE.

Mobile, Ala., April 22nd, 1864. On Wednesday Wirt Adams repulsed 1500 Federals near Mechanicsville, Mississippi. Loss not stated

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. DALTON, GA., April 22d, 1864.

Northern dates of the 19th instant have been received. The Herald's army dispatches states that Gen. Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and will report to Sherman

Gen. Lee, replying to Kilpatrick, indignantly desies that ble articles. Three are completed in one day by the The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 19th, m ntions a report | the orders found on Dahlgren's person, were authentica-

> The Governor of Illinois is authorized to commission of ficers in the negro regiments raised in that State. The Steamer Alliance has I een captured by the South

Cotton eighty cents. Gold 1094. The Steamer Glasgow from Liverpool on the 2nd and Queenstown on the 4th has arrived. The London News says that measures have been taken by the tory opposition for a well or, anized attack in Parliament on the Government. The Times says that the prospects of the Government have improved since Raster regess, but there is rocks

Consols 931 derious apprehensions are felt concerning the health the Pone; his life, however, is not despaired of. A serious revolt has occurred between the Hungarian and Austrian troops at Juttera. A wholesale execution will take place.

We have nothing from the front

GOV. VANCE AT FAYETTEVILLE. FAY ETTEVILLE, April 22d, 1864.

Gov. Vance spoke here to day to an immense audience. The whole square was crowded with ladies and gentle-In his speech he showed that he had been in advance of G v. Brown and A. H. Stephens in opposition to the bill o suspend the Habeas Corpus. He read a letter addressed

tle was recently fought between the Confederate troops to President Davis, protesting against the passage of the bill. He sent letters also to Senators and members of Corgrese. He said he did not take a strong position against the bill in his Wilksborough speech, because he went there to allay the excitement of the people and prevent bloodshed. For this reason he did not take as strong grounds sgainst the bill as he will before He showed that he was for peace-he had written to the President urging that measures be taken to close the

war by negotiations in December last. He paid a handsome tribute to Vice President Stephens and showed that Holden s not with Gov. Brown. He read a letter from Gov. Brown. Said that a Convention in any of the States at present looking to separate State action would be unfortunate and is judicious, and would tend to unharmonious action. &c., &c. Said that the only remedy was with the people's Representatives. He said he had invited Holden to meet him at the appointments made for him by the people. Holden had de-clined, because a candidate, on principle. The speech was well received, and immense enthusiasm

exhibited by the people during its delivery.

From the Richmond Examiner. White Slavery in the North. An interesting Poper-The Poor Whites in the North -How they Live-Fearful Picture of Destitution-

The Labouring Classes in a state of Starvation. The working men and women at the North are mov ng. Week before last they held a large demonstration in New York, gotten up under the auspices of the Working Women's Protective Union. The proceedings were interesting; an address, resolutions, &c . were adopted; speeches made, odes recited-but the most where he would receive better pay, but being disapimportant thing that grew out of the movement was a pointed in this, she had been compelled to seek employmost thrilling picture of white slavery at the North. Forty-seven are missing. Out of that number but one is even suspected of having willingly gone. None of the salt hands of the poor needle women in New York, with pans were damaged; only one displaced even, and that by the prices paid for the fabrication of each article, and ing, she could complete three in a day with a machine. the exhibit confirms the fact-what we have always By hand she could not complete more than one. contended—that the poor whites at the North are far worse off than the slaves at the South; that there is a system of white slavery in the North far more exacting and inexorable than negro slavery in the South. The heart sickens at the picture of want and destitution These are facts, which you can put in shape to suit your selves. I have not time to write a communication. If you think it worth while you can publish these statements as under the cry of "freedom" for the negro, while their under the cry of "freedom" for the negro, while their own whites ot home are being ground to the earth by a system of oppression and tyranny far worse than the bondage of the slave. Think of a poor, aged woman, working hard, day and night, and receiving for her whole week's compensation thuty nine cents in a depreciated currency. And yet this is but one of a hundred. Read the report below. It is official, made by the authority of the association, and is invaluable as showing the condition of the poor whites in the North, it is so full of interest that we are induced to give it in full. Let those in our midst, who think they are suffer-So much by way of preface : for the information of the ing from this war read this report and take comfort tailed upon us, we are yet far better off in this respect than our energies. We wish every one to read this slavery exists only in the Souths

. [From the New York News.] A large number of articles of dress, made by work-

ing women, were then exhibited to the audience. The following list embraces a few of them : forms us that not another one died after this. All the t A pair of drawers made of white cotton drilling were suffering from the disease at the time recovered. 1.800 stitches, sewed on the machine, and well made.

and strings. The woman who made these drawers was a smart the Mexican empire will be a fruitless expenditure of cents for her day's labour-resting, she says, long

2.000 stitches, done by hand. Double seams, felled; with eyelets, button-holes, buttons, stays and strings.

has risen from four to eight and ten cents. This woman, the mother of three children, was very Protective Union, No. 4 New Chambers street, where | Capmakers..... | Robbin winders..... she threw down the work, soying she had been working on these drawers for seven months, and could not work wealthy firm who employed her, paid five and a half cents per pair for these drawers, of which she could make two pair per day, remarking : "If I get to bed \$2.50 to \$3. The second occupation of Paducah by the Confederates about daylight, and sleep two or three hours, I feel sat-

· A haversack pocket, made by hand, containing der. Several guns, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, yards of six hundred stitches and three button holestwo yards of sewing.

that the requisite amount for the statue of Gen. Jackson her sick husband and four little children. Each pocket names in public at present. required one hour's faithful labour, and the compensation received was one and one fourth cents, or twelve Esmonde, the well known dramatic reader, read the thread.

A coarse flannel army shirt, large siza made by hand sewing. Collar, wristbands and gussets, put on with double rows of stitching all round. The seams all felled, three button boks, buttons and stays requiring upward of two thousand stitches.

The woman who made this garment was sixty years | The joy of freedom is loud. of age, and too deaf to go to the stores for orders. She But the prayer that comes from woman, has worked on these shirts since the war broke out, re- When she asketh bread for toil, ceiving seven cents each—one of them being a good Is met with a clamour inhuman, day's work for her. Younger women might make two, Work! Work! This is the answering cry, or perhaps three, in twelve hours, furnishing their own "Our wives are fond of jewels, and widows were made to stroyed five hundred bushels corn and burnt the farm thread. This old lady occupied, with another woman. a damp, dark basement, where she strained her eyes in The order for the removal of the Second Auditor's Bureau | the daytime, and sewed by the light of her neighbour's lamp during the evening. At the end of the week her net earnings, ofter paying for needles and theed, amoun-

A knapsack-army work-an article made of strong, That hope in our bosoms is dying. groes. Among the guns taken is a two hundred pounder. ed seams. These knupsacks are afterward painted, varnished and trimmed by male workmen, who complete

them for the soldiers. Three of these knapsacks can be finished in one day. by an ordinarily good seamstress, working from six o'clock in the morning, and quitting about eleven, P. M. The operators furnish the thread, and receive for And some lie stark on the plain; vance. Nothing going on in our front indicating an each completed article seven and a half cents, or twenty- We mingle sad tears with our stitches, immediate advance. The roads are dry and hard, and two and a half cents for the day's work.

A fine whi e cotton shirt, with a fine linen plaited bosom, nicely stitched and well made throughout, containing eleven thousand five bundred sewing machine stitches, six tutton-holes, felled seams, &c., &c.
Two of these shirts are finished each day by the ope-

rator, who employs nearly every moment of her time, sixteen cents each, or thirty-two cents for more than With all our tears and pain, twelve hours' labour. These shirts sell for three dollars to three dollars and fifty ceats in the retail stores. Their total cost to the employer may be summed up as ... Heap coal and wine in our cellars poor welman were follows:

Three yards fine muslin at 33 cents,..... 99 cents. Half yard fine linen,.... Total cost,.....\$1 59

A more common white shirt with plaited muslin bosom, collar and wristbands, containing eight thousard stitches, six button-holes, &: The stitching is done coarsely on the sewing machine. These shirts are chiefly worn by working men as their Sunday shirt. They are well made and servicea-

operator, who buys the thread, and receives from her employer eight cents for each shirt. These garments generally sell for one dollar and twenty five cents, costing as follows: Labour and thread...... 8

A large size linen duster, beautifully made on a sew ing machine. Ten yards of seams felled and neatly sewed with 3,390 stitches, four button-holes, thre

These linen coats are manufactured in the best man ner for a first class gentlemen's clothing store. The operator receives twenty-five cents for her labour, which sum also pays for the thread and pressing. Two cannot be finished in one day. They sell for three dollars and fifty cents, and probably cost the dealer less than two dollars.

Ladies' collars, and cuffs, containing 1,700 fine sew ing machine stitches, the outer edge being ornament ed with an insertion of various coloured trimmings. 'These articles of adies' wearing apparel are made for twenty-one cents per dez n sets -a set consisting of the collar and two cuffs. Three dezen sets are made per day by a good operator, working early and late The thread is paid for by the woman who takes out

A dezen sets will cost as follows: One yard of linen 90 cents. One yard of muslin. 35
14 yards of trimming at 8 cents per yard. 1 12
Labour and thread 21

Total cost......\$1 58 The retail price per set in the Broadway and Bowers stores is seventy-five cents. The wholesale prices are not less than five dellars per dezen sets. Ladies' cellars and cuffs, with lace work upon them, but equally fine linen, upon which the operator can earn thirty nine cents per day, receiving ten cents per

dozen sets, and completing five sets in fourteen hours. The thread costing her eleven cents An army blouse, well made on the sewing machine. with ever six thousand stitches, four button holes

two pockets, &c. These blouses are short, jacket-like coats, made of blue flannel, lined throughout, pressed and finished, for which the working woman receives twenty-three cents. out of which she pays for the thread. A good operator can make two in one day. Some can complete ter. He recently visited the camp of Gen. Burr side, three with the assistance of a baister.

Fancy flannel Zouave shirt, with vest front very

stitches, and eight button bobs, &c. months. She stated that her husband had been a sea prevailing in Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington. captain (or many years, but had enlisted in the army with the expectation of being transferred to the navy,

ment to assist in maintaining herself and four children.

cents. She stated that with some assistance in baist-A ladies' robe skirt, front containing seventy-two yards of machine stitched tucks, upwards of twenty-six paign in Virginia. If Grant should suffer a defeat thousand fine stitches, evenly done. The working woman stated that she received for this more hopeful of Confederate victory than they have work one cent per yard; and that by constant applica- ever been before, and confidently expect soon to see the tion she was able to earn thirty-five cents per day. The glitter of Southern bayonets over the border.

work is troublesome, requiring baisting and marking of the tucks. The work was very neatly done. An army blouse for officers, and sack coat made of blue flannel, on a machine. The seams all double, sleeves fined, has three pockets, double-stitched, exceedingly well made, seven thousand stitches, three buttonholes and nine buttons. Requires double-baisting be-

fore being sewed.

It takes a woman ten hours of hard labour to complete and press this garment, for which she receives thirty-five cents. The woman who made it stated that she could not earn more than two dollars and fifty cents per week, on account of ill-health. She thought In March, 1861, there were but 42 naval vessels in a healthy woman might earn one dollar per week commission, and now we have Learly double this num-

A fancy fiannel shirt, well made on a machine, fitteen hundred stitches, six button holes and seven but any nation on record, and when we consider that it has tons, double-stitched wristbands, bands and gnasets. This article was made for eight cents, and is sold i the gentlemen's furnishing stores for two dollars and building, nearly all of which will be speedily launched. fifty cents. The cost of material is : Two and a-half yards of flannel at 40 cents......\$1 00 Labour and thread..... Buttons, &c....

According to the prices paid last November, the Shirtmakers......40 per day. do do do

Tentmakers......36 Back coats......84

Wool sorters..... Vestmakers..... Artificial flowers......60 Board, which was formerly \$1.50 per week, is non

While the articles were being shown to the audience a number of persons called for the names of the employers. The chairman stated that the names of all the employers for whom the above enumerated articles were made, were registered on the books of the associ-This article was made by a woman who supported fion, and that it would not be wise to announce their

At the conclusion of the proceedings Miss Teresa and-a-half cents for ten hours' work. She furnished the "Song of the Working-women," which had been written for the occasion by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. SONG OF THE WORKING-WOMEN.

> When you free the slave as a chattel. Mid an eager rush for spoil.

The war shout that rings up from battle

Thrills through the answering crowd.

We plead that our hands are a weary,

That our hearts are sad wi h care-

That our hearts are desolate, dreary, Our spirits suck in despair. We plead that our children are crying For the food we cannot earn-As a fire forgets to burn. Work! Work! Work! thus the answer rushes by. "Our sons must have fast horses, and children were born to cry.

We say that our homes are darkened. For the loved who gave them light : To the first war trumpet harkened, And went away to the fight. Some have fallet low in the ditches. But, when we dare to complain-Work! Work! Work! This is the answering cry. "We must make wealth by contracts, and soldiers enlist to

Then we plead that as gold goes bigher Our fuel is rising too-That our hearths lack warmth and fire; And the sewirg that we can do. With our desolate midnight watching, Is worse, ch werse, than in vain Work! work! work! is it ill the answering c.y.

> TUBAL CAIN, BY CHARLES MACKAY. .

Old Tubal Calu was a man of might In the days when earth was young ; By the fierce red light of his furnace bright, The stokes of his hammer rubg ; And he lifted high his brawny hand, On the iron glowing clear, Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers. As he fashioned the sword and spear. And he sang-" Hurralt for my handiwork ! Hurrah for the spear and sword ! Burrah for the hand that shall wield them well, For he shall be king and lord."

To Tubal Cain came many a one, As he wrought by his roating fire, And each one prayed for a strong steel blade, As the crown of his desire; And he made them weapons sharp and strong, Till they shouted loud for glee And gave him gifts of pearl and gold. And spoils of the forest free. And they sang-" Hurrab for Tubal Cain Who hath given us strength anew! Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire, And harrah for the metal true !

Ere the setting of the sun. And Tub of Cain was filled with pain For the evil he had done; He saw that men with rage and hate, Made war upon their kind, That the land was red with the blood they shed, In their lust for carnage blind, And he said-" A'as ! that I ever made, Or that skill of mine should plan, The spear and the sword, for men whose joy Is to slay their fellow man,'

Bot a sudden change came o'er his heart

And for many a day old Tubal Cain, Sat brooding o'er his woe : And his hand forebore to smite the ore. And his furnace smouldered low : But he rose at last with a cheerful face, And a bright courageous eye,. And bared his strong right arm for work While the quick flames monated high, And he sang-" Hurrah for my haudiwork !" And the red sparks lit the air ; " Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made And he fashioned the first plow share.

And men, taught-wisdom from the past, In friend hip joined their bands. Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall And plowed the willing lands; And sang-" Hurrah for Tubal Cain ! Our stanneh good friend is he; And for the plow-share, and the plow, To him our praise shall be. But while oppression lifts its hand Or a tyrant would be lord-Though we may thank him for the plow, We'll not forget the sword !"

The Expedition Fitting out at Annapolis, Md. A gentleman who left Maryland about ten days ago orings us some interesting information from that quarat Annapolis, where he counted four thousand two hundred tents, and learned that the forces amounted beautifully made, containing about fifteen hundred to about thirty thousand men, nearly half of whom were negroes. The transports to convey them The woman who made this shirt is the wife of a sol- to their destination had not arrived, but were expected dier in the army, who was never obliged to do anything every day. Meanwhile, the organization of the expedifor her own or children's support until the last few | tion was progressing with great industry. The opinion indicated the James river as a basis of operations for this form dable diversion. Burnside is to land a short distance below Drewry's Bluff, which he is to take by assault, whilst Meade advances on Petersburg. Troops have been pouring through, Baltimore for the past two The price she received for making this shirt is twelve months. The regiments are spoken of as full, though of indifferent material.

The Yankees, so far as cur informant had opportunities of acquainting himself with their private views. universally agreed that the present was the last camthe game, was up." Our friends in Maryland are

> Richmond Enquirer. The Yankes Navy.

A late Northern paper says :-"The annual Navy Register for 1864, which is just published at Washington, contains some very interest ing information concerning the present condition and strength of our navy. It appears that we have now 622 vessels of all classes in the navy, 432 of which are war steamers, and 74 iron clads and rams. The number of guns of the iron-clad fleet is pu

down at 325, and the tonnage of the same at 86 471 ber of iron-clads alone. This exhibit shows that the increase of our Navy has been the most remarkable of been created in time of war, the interest is enhanced. Of the iron-clad fleet 27 vessels are affoat and 47 From the official reports up to February 1st, 1863, we find that England had 5 iron-plated vessels affort and 6 building, and France had four affoat.

The present paval force is divided into nine squadrons, as follows : The North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the East Gulf, the West Gulf, the Mississippi the Special West India, the Pacific, the East India and Mediterranean, and the Potomac Flotilia. Seven vessels of the Navy are detatched and assigned to special

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